FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1852. [NO. 1824.]

ED WEEKLY,
Y J. B. NEWBY.
ARD J. HALE & SON,
AND PROPRIETORS.

annum, if paid in advance;
during the year of sub-
$3 00 after the year has

Semi-Weekly OBSERVER
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MENTS inserted for sixty cents
and thirty cents for each
Yearly advertisements
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to state the number of
or they will be continued till
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TERS must be post-paid.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
MEETING IN ROBESON.

notice, a portion
Robeson assembled at the
Lumberton, on Saturday,
May, 1852. Dr. Edmund Mc-
to the Chair, and Absa-
sted to act as Secretary.
Troy, Esq., in a few pertinent
the object of the meet-
that Delegates to the Wil-
ention, to be held on the
and upon his motion, a com-
was appointed by the Chair,
resolutions for the action of the
The Chair appointed Dr. M. C.
R. E. Troy, R. S. French, Thos.
and G. P. Higly, Esqrs., to
committee.
short interval, the committee
through Mr. Troy, the following

of the recommendation of
State Convention,—
That the Chairman appoint
gates to represent the county
the District Convention, to
Wilmington, on the 14th inst.
That the nomination of that
Whig, John Kerr, to bear the
of victory as Governor of the
ensuing defeat of the Demo-
August next, is a well merited
and meets the cordial appro-
Whig of Robeson—not to
the names of some of the demo-

That if the victory of John
such as to reflect credit even
Whig State of North Caroli-
Whigs of Robeson will at least
skirts of all blame.
That we are opposed to the
intervention; and we declare
policy of the General Govern-
strictly to the foreign poli-
Washington. That the bold and
at the outset, of this
principle, and the stead-
through thick and thin," by
Senator in Congress, the
E. Badger, is but another a-
evidences, where none
his devotion to the Con-
eminent qualifications as

That George E. Badger never
the Whigs of North Caroli-

That Millard Fillmore, for
and patriotic manner in
administered the Govern-
the confidence of the whole
we do not hesitate to declare
first choice of the Whigs of
for the office of President

William A. Graham,
integrity, and patriotic de-
has endeared him-
of this State; and believ-
capable, we earnestly
to the Whigs of the U-
of Vice President."
unanimously adopted.
Esq. then moved the fol-

That between Millard Fill-
Winfield Scott, Millard
first and second choice of
Robeson.
discussion, was adopted.
appointed the following
to the Wilmington Con-

R. S. French, A. Davis, Edward
Torres, F. R. McNeill, Little-
Wm. McKay, Benj'n
Duncan McNair, Giles
McNair, T. J. Morisey, Dr. A.
McNair, James Newton,
N. A. McLean, Dr. Edmund

the Chairman and Sec-
then adjourned.
EDMUND McQUEEN, Ch'n.

DISCONTINUED.—The of-
Cumberland county,
Burke county, Williamsburg,
Riddicksville, Hertford
Savannah, Macon county, in
been discontinued.

of the Stockholders of the
Wadesborough was held on Tues-
instant, when the following
Directors was chosen for the

W. R. Leak, J. White,
Geo. S. Hubbard, S. W.
N. D. Boggan.
P. Richardson, and N. P.
former Directors, declined a

Leak was re-elected President;
Hammond, Cashier; and N. Beverly,
Public.

Democratic State Conventions of
and Delaware have instructed
gates to the Baltimore Conven-
support Gen. Cass.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

THE PROSPECT.—It gives us pleasure to present our readers with the following communication from one of the most distinguished and influential Whigs in Western North Carolina, and to express our own well settled conviction, that the writer has not overstated the liberal and fraternal feeling which animates the people of that part of the State.

The approval of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention is universal—(with the Whigs, we mean.) East and West, people and presses, all unite in the expression of gratification, and in determination faithfully and fully to do their duty in redeeming the State. It can be done, and it will be done.

To the Editors of the Observer:

As a Whig, and a North Carolinian, I cannot withhold the expression of my gratification at the result of the labors of the Whig Convention, lately held at Raleigh. The resolutions adopted by that body present a platform of National and State policy on which not only every Whig in the State can stand, but one upon which, to my own personal knowledge, many democrats will be found in August next.—Should Fillmore be the candidate selected by the Whig Baltimore Convention, he will be supported warmly and zealously by every true Whig, and many true Democrats, in North Carolina.

The question with regard to amendments to the Constitution is placed upon the true and only Republican ground. It must be borne in mind, too, that the Convention was composed of delegates principally from the Eastern portion of the State. There were no delegates from the extreme West; and this noble conduct of our Eastern Whig brethren will not fail to bind us to them with still stronger ties. We look upon it as a direct offer upon their part to meet us in the only spirit in which Constitutions can be formed or amended—in the spirit of compromise.

Upon this Convention question, studious efforts have been made to misrepresent the state of feeling in the West. We are represented as endeavoring to obtain the advantage of the East—of striving to deprive them of a portion of their just political power—of attempting to attain the ascendancy in the Legislature, that we may tax the East and expend the money for our own benefit. Nothing is further from the truth. We will meet our brethren of the East in Convention in the true spirit which should subsist between brethren of the same State, and whose interests should be identical. We will labor with them for the benefit of the whole State. We will ask nothing they are not willing to concede. Have we ever failed to do justice to the East? Let our votes be examined on the journals, and it will be found that Western members have voted the appropriations for improvements in the East.—Not a dollar would have gone out of the Treasury without their sanction. And in the face of these facts, how can we be charged with hostility to the East? I do not pretend to deny that crimination and recrimination may produce, in process of time, an alienation of feeling between the two sections of the State. Let us prevent that by meeting together *now*, and adjusting, upon the altar of patriotism, all our differences.

The mode of amending the Constitution by the Legislature, is, of all things, to be avoided by the East—if an amendment is to be made because a candidate for Governor, advocating it, is elected. Amendments are made, in that case, by a bare majority of votes; and having in the West a large majority of voters, amendments will be forced through the Legislature, and the East will be eventually entirely prostrate. Constitutions are formed to protect minorities—the majority can take care of themselves. The only safety of the East, and the only safeguard of the rights of all, is to snatch the Constitution from the hands of designing demagogues, and let the people, free from party excitement and party feeling, take it into their own care. "The people are capable of self-government," is the doctrine of the Whigs. Are the Democrats afraid to trust them?

You may depend upon the West doing its duty, and more than it has ever done before, in August next.

WESTERN WHIG.

A Whig meeting in Granville has endorsed the proceedings of the Whig State Convention.

A Whig meeting in Salisbury on the 5th inst., passed resolutions heartily approving of the nomination of John Kerr, and the platform adopted by the Whig Convention.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Raleigh Register exhorts the Whigs to "stand by each other" in the approaching national contest, and expresses much "regret that some of our friends are prejudging with so much severity the action of the Whig National Convention." The Register asks:

"Is it our purpose when we go into the Convention with the friends of Scott and Webster, to say to them, "You must take *my* choice or we won't go with you?"—Will *they* not have the right to make the same declaration to us?"

We do not think that there are any Southern Whigs disposed to go into the National Convention with any such intention. We have seen none such either implied or avowed in any article upon the subject appearing in those Whig papers which support Mr. Fillmore's nomination and oppose that of Gen. Scott, *in his present position*. It is certainly not our position, although we have plainly expressed our preference for Mr. Fillmore, and our condemnation of the position occupied by the friends of Gen. Scott.

We do not "prejudge" the action of the Whig Convention. We stand upon the platform of the State convention—we will support no man who is not unequivocally committed to the execution of *all* the Compromise measures. And we deem it our duty and the duty of the Whig press of North Carolina to let the Whigs of the North understand that fact.

We are not factiously opposing the nomination of *Gen. Scott, as such*, but we are insisting upon his clear and unequivocal ratification of the Compromise, because his friends at the North constantly assert that he will not do so. As for instance the following paragraph which we take from the Philadelphia North American:

"It may now be asserted, with entire confidence, that Gen. Scott, under no condition of circumstances, will change the ground which he has occupied since his name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions unless the Whig Convention should offer him a nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position, as declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances."

We do not tell the friends of Scott and Webster, "you must take *my* choice" between the three prominent *candidates*, but we tell them—at least those of Gen. Scott—that they must come to our platform—we cannot stand upon theirs. It is not a matter of men—it is one of principle.—The Whigs of the South, earnestly desiring the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, will yet cheerfully support Mr. Webster, because he has proved his adherence to the principles involved. If Gen. Scott will put himself upon the same footing, and free himself from the Seward influence, we imagine that the Southern Whig party would not hesitate to support him. Otherwise, they are not disposed to do so.—We in North Carolina have fought the battle of the Union upon this question of the finality of the Compromise; we have won the victory; we cannot afford to throw away its fruits.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The N. Y. Commercial, a decided Webster paper, has the following remarks in regard to the Vice Presidency:—

"The question of the Vice Presidency seems to us to be somewhat unwisely overlooked, though we have observed that the Whig press generally have received with great favor the suggestion of the name of John Bell, of Tennessee, originally made in our columns. We have reason to believe that that nomination would be well received in all sections of the country.—The name of the present very able Secretary of the Navy has also been brought forward, and received with favor, as it deserves to be. The selection of a Vice President must, however, be subordinate to that of the President, and the adjustment will not be attended with any very great difficulties. If the country can but have Mr. Webster for President, and we expect his friends will press his claims earnestly upon the convention, it will be glory enough for the Whigs of the Union, and they will all cheerfully make concessions with regard to the Vice Presidency."

It gives us pleasure to find a much more conservative sprit than we had looked for in the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot. It stands up manfully against any amendment of our State Constitution except by the prescribed majorities of two-thirds of the Legislature, before a Convention can be called or an amendment made. In this there is no difference between the Republican and ourselves,—though it is so common to hear people declaim about the right of the majority to govern, that the Republican will pardon us for supposing that it held such a doctrine. For most excellent reasons the people have thrown difficulties in the way of changes of the organic law, which should not be made hastily, unadvisedly, or without the most unquestionable evidences of the public will. It is for this and other reasons that we prefer a Convention, instead of the Legislature, to amend the Constitution. It is for this reason that we wish the people to vote on the question whether they will have an amendment at all. Suppose it should result, that less than a majority of the people desire any amendment; there would be an end of the question. Suppose a majority, and yet less than two-thirds, vote for a Convention, we should take it as a decision, that, according to the spirit of the Constitutional provision on the subject, (as admitted by the Republican,) a Convention should not be called, and amendments to the Constitution should not be made,—since the people, in Convention in 1835, decidedly expressed their determination that these things should not be done except upon a two-thirds and three-fifths vote of the Legislature, standing in the place of the people.

The last Legislature took it for granted, without any direct vote of the people, even of a majority, much less two-thirds, that an amendment was necessary. It thereupon proceeded, in a most bungling manner, to make that amendment, so far as it had the power. [In a most bungling manner, we say;—for it will be recollected that its amendment provides, in effect, that all "*free white men*," EXCEPT "*free negroes*, free mulattoes and free persons of mixed blood," shall vote for Senator.] Now we are in favor of ascertaining whether the people desire that or any other amendment. If they do, by the requisite majority, let us have it. For reasons which we have heretofore stated, we shall vote for the call of a Convention.

This is our answer to the question of the Republican, whether the action of the last Legislature was not conclusive that at least a majority of the people were in favor of free suffrage. We do not consider it so by any means. We believe, individually, that a majority are in favor of it. But we do not consider the vote of the last Legislature conclusive on the subject, by any means—much less that two-thirds of the people are in favor of it. We wish to ascertain that fact; and for that purpose desire a vote upon the question. The last Legislature was elected mainly with reference to party politics, many voters opposed to free suffrage contributing to elect members who voted for it. Amendments of the constitution should be independent of party politics.

The Republican misapprehends us in supposing that we "profess entire obedience to the will of the majority." Our remarks were somewhat loosely expressed, and on recurring to them we are not surprised that the Republican puts such a construction on them. We go for maintaining the guards which the people have thrown around their Constitutions, State and National, and would require undoubted evidences of their desire to change them.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The Wilmington Journal objects to sustaining the Collins line of Steamers by an appropriation from the National treasury; and argues that they should be required to support themselves in the competition with the English Steamers, or abandon the field.

This is not the view which we take of the subject. These steamers are so strongly constructed as to be suitable for war steamers, and with a stipulation that the government, in case of war, shall have the use of them for that purpose. They are equivalent, therefore, to so many national armed ships, with these decided advantages, that the government has not been at the expense of building and equipping them, and is only liable for a small part of the expense of running them, at the same time that they are usefully employed in carrying the mails.

Now it would be a very bad business for us in North Carolina if the Journal's principle of self-support were to be applied to the carrying of the mails through North Carolina. Many of our lines would forthwith be discontinued, because they do not pay expenses. But the government kindly and justly steps in and says, that it is not to make or to save money that the mail routes are established, but to diffuse information, to provide for the general welfare and happiness. So also with these Collins steamers.

But the Journal appears to think (so we judge from its article,) that the Cunard steamers, the rivals of the Collins line, over which the latter have gained such frequent and decided triumphs, pay their own way. We understand that it is far from being so; that the British government contributes most liberally to the support of the Cunard line, which would long since have gone down but for such contributions.

The aid demanded by the Collins line may be more than it ought to be. Of that we cannot judge. We are merely arguing in favor of the principle of sustaining the line, on the ground of national pride, the public convenience, and as a preparation in case of war. We leave to Congress to judge how far it is proper to go in dispensing assistance.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.—The slow progress made in the business of the House of Representatives seems to us to be in a great measure owing to the Rules, by which it is scarcely ever "in order" to make any motion, or do anything. This leads to everlasting motions to "suspend the rules." In the Senate things are not quite so bad, and the good sense of that body has prevailed in the removal of some of the obstructions to legislation, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the National Intelligencer:—

"Happy to give credit where it is due, we cannot refrain from noticing a proceeding of the Senate, during the last week, restoring to that body the freedom of action which one of its standing "Rules and Orders" abridged and cramped. We refer to the change in the stringent rules of the two Houses so as to make it in order to move at any time a suspension of the Rules which forbid any bill that has passed one House being sent for concurrence to the other within the three last days of any Session, and which forbid also any bill or resolution from being presented to the President for his approbation on the last day of a Session; and directing that any such motion, when made, shall be immediately considered, and decided without debate. For the suggestion of a movement which has resulted in so sensible and so important an amendment to the "Rules" which *obstruct* rather than facilitate the business of Congress, the country is indebted to Mr. Senator Badger."

The Hon. Geo. E. Badger was announced in the N. Y. papers as invited to speak at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore in New York on Monday evening last, along with Messrs. Gentry of Tenn., Marshall of Ken., Pearce and Pratt of Md., Williams of Tenn., and Brooks and Lord of N. Y.

WHERE THE ABOLITIONISTS BELONG.—It was claimed by a distinguished writer in the Locofoco party in Boston some years ago, that abolitionism and locofocoism were identical. That they are or are not so, depends altogether upon circumstances. If power, or the spoils, can be gained by their union, they unite. If the same result can be attained by an antagonistic position, they stand apart.

The Washington Union, which always pretends that the Whig party at the North is unsound, and its own party sound on the slavery question, is felicitating itself, that the whole of that large faction of Locofocoism in New York, (being a majority of the party,) which nominated and supported Van Buren as the abolition candidate for President in 1848, is now thoroughly united with the party, and ready to support the candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convention. And yet it is still solemnly pretended that the party which openly and corruptly coalesces with abolition in Massachusetts and New York, is sound, and its members the only true friends of the South!

The *Observer* opposes the homestead law now before Congress, which proposes to give away the public lands to whoever may choose to occupy them, and so do we; but we disagree with the *Observer* as to the disposition to be made of them. That paper would divide them among the States; we would have the receipts therefrom to be applied to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of Government. Such was the advice of Washington. Besides, the public lands are solemnly pledged, by act of Congress, for the payment of the Public Debt.

Goldsborough Republican.

The Observer would divide them among *all* the States instead of giving them to a few. We never advocated such division whilst the proceeds were applied to the payment of the public debt. When the country was out of debt, we sustained Mr. Clay's land distribution measure. If the proceeds were now faithfully applied to the public debt, as pledged, we would be perfectly satisfied. But the new States, aided by the Locofocos from the old States, are violating that pledge; and in the scramble, we are unwilling to see the share of the old States wrested from them.

FATALITIES.—At a fire in Cherry street, New York, on Saturday morning last, five persons were burned to death. They were Mrs. Colgan her daughters aged 22 and 9, and son aged 7, and Miss Logan.

Four young ladies were killed near Watertown, N. Y. on Thursday last, by a rail road collision. A party of nine persons, two gentlemen and their wives and five young ladies,—imprudently took a ride in a hand car on the rail road, when they were suddenly met by a train of cars. Each gentleman saved his wife, and one of them a young lady also, by seizing them and springing off. The remaining four young ladies were paralyzed with fear, and were crushed to death.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: In your country paper of the 20th April last, under the item of "Coinage for the month of March," you state the amount coined at this Mint at a little over $8,000, whereas it was $82,030. Now, as your paper has a very extensive circulation, I deem it but justice to the mining interests of the State, which are at present more actively and energetically prosecuted, and with every prospect of an increased product, than they have ever been in any year except 1849, to beg you will correct the error, which no doubt occurred through some transposition, as the sum stated to be coined at Dahlonega is exactly the sum coined at this mint during the month of March.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
JAMES W. OSBORNE,
Superintendent.

A Correction.—We are authorized to state that the expression reported to have been made at the late Convention in Raleigh, by Col. McDugald, that Bladen would give 63 majority for Fillmore and Graham, in case they were the nominees for President and Vice President, is incorrect. What he did say, was this. Bladen had given usually a Democratic majority of 250, but that in 1848, Cass's majority was only 63, and that he believed in 1852 with Fillmore and Graham, as the Whig candidates for President and Vice President, the 63 would be for them.

This was the language used on the occasion alluded to.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Plank Road.—We are pleased to state that a great change has taken place in this section of country, in favor of Plank Roads. Many, who were formerly rather opposed to the system, are now its strongest advocates. A neighbor recently made a trip to Fayetteville in considerable less time, with more ease than ever before, and remarked, on his return, that he "would not take the toll he paid for the improved condition of his horses, aside from the gain of time and the saving in wear and tear of his wagon and harness."

Salem People's Press.

MAD DOGS, AGAIN.—We learn that great anxiety and alarm exist in some parts of this county in consequence of many dogs having been bitten by mad dogs. In one neighborhood a number of dogs so bitten were at once killed by their owners. We mention the facts for the purpose of again putting our readers on their guard.

Sale of State Bonds.—We understand $60,000 State Bonds were sold by the Public Treasurer on Monday last, at an average of a fraction over 2½ per cent. premium, saving to the State $1,510 10. There were bids to the amount of about $277,000, the highest of which was 4 per cent. $13,500 were taken by citizens of the State, the balance by citizens of Florida and Virginia.—*Raleigh Star.*

We are gratified to learn that the re-laying of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad has been completed to Ridgeway, and will soon be to Henderson. It will no doubt be fully capable of bringing us a regular *daily* mail by the first of June, when we understand that service will be resumed by the road, and a daily line to the West will commence.—*Raleigh Star.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 11th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. J. H. ROBERTS, of the firm of Carroll & Roberts, Clinton, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Constant Johnson.

In Moore county on the 6th inst., by R. W. Goldston, Esq., Mr. ELISHA R. HARRINGTON to Miss ELIZABETH ANN ALSTON, daughter of the late George W. Alston.

In Trenton, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Wm. N. Hawks, JOHN N. HYMAN, Esq., to Miss MARIANA, daughter of the late William Huggins, of Jones.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOSHUA ADCOCK, a Revolutionary soldier, in the 98th year of his age.

In Onslow county, on the 3d inst. after several years' illness of consumption, Mrs. MARY HUGGINS, wife of Owen Huggins, Esq., aged 33 years, 5 month and 15 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 10—Str Southerner, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Francis Butner, A Ratine, J Hall, S T Pfohl, Brown, Fraily & Co, R Mitchell, E J Hale & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, I Otterburg, Mrs Hart, A A McKethan, W R Valentine, Cook & Taylor, W Hanks, J & T Waddill, R M Orrell.

May 11.—Steamer Chatham with boat Gen'l McRae in tow, with goods for Washington Mine Co, J D Williams, Harris & Kirk, Snow Camp Co, N M Hill, T R Underwood, J Piggot, J Sanders, J Banner & Son, Banner & Martin, N Kendal, C N McAdoo, R D Golding, Stanley & Morrow, Boger & Reese, N M Gardner, E Belo, J Stanley, N Clark, Locke & Chapin, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, Smith, Clarke & Swain, W D Wilson, R Gray, S Gales, Richardson & Barrett, Dr. J F Foulke, D L & T Pemberton, J H Foust, C Stauber, M Greentree, S C Moore & Son, S J Hinsdale, Wm Loflin, H S Yeargin.

River low, about 20 to 22 inch water; light boats still running.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 8—Br brig Brilliant from Boston, brigs A Blanchard and Burnham from New York, C E Kelly from Matanzas. 11—Brig Anawon fm Havana. 12—Brig Orpheus from Cardiff.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE just received large additions to their stock of SPRING GOODS, making their assortment very large and complete. All of which will be sold at low prices by the piece or otherwise.

April 26, 1852. 85-4*

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage DeLaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, bl'k and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6 x 4 bl'k Drap de'Ete, for Coats; bl'k and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 23, 1852. 85*tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the CARTHAGE HOTEL, formerly occupied by the Rev. R. McNabb, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers, as comfortably as could be desired. All who may favor me with a call shall be accommodated with the best this country can afford.

My Stables shall be well supplied with Forage and attentive Ostlers.

MALCOM KELLY.

Carthage, March 25, 1852. 77*3m

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1¼.

We are prepared to build ornamental fireproof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.—Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring *an accomplished education*, can be prepared for the higher Classes in the best Colleges either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-*2m

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85*3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation: fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.

April 20, 1852. 85*3mpd

Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town, on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and Returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.

Wilmington, March 31, 1852. 79*tm

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

Who wants to come to the Railroad?

A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 1½ miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to-wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out-houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CH'S MOCK.

Sylva Grove, April 1852. 83-*3m

FOR SALE.

A second-hand PIANO, in good repair. A bargain may be had. Apply to

L. H. WHITAKER.

May 8. 89-3t*

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable; made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

May 8. 89-3m*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Another of the great lights of our generation is fast passing away into the land of shadows. Henry Clay is dying, and a thrill must pass through every heart at the announcement of the fact. Though his decline has been so gradual that the public mind should have been prepared for it, still, like Calhoun, Henry Clay seemed to possess so unbounded a vitality, the spirit seemed so much stronger than the flesh, that the tidings, come when they might, would give a shock and excite surprise. Of the mighty three who have so identified themselves with the history of this country since the war of 1812 down to the present hour, Webster will soon be the sole survivor. But their works will survive them, and though the angry storms of passionate controversy and party hate raged and roared around them all during their political pilgrimages, yet, when death has set its seal upon them, their countrymen must accord to all of them the meed of high intellect directed to high aims, and prompted to lofty aspirations. When Calhoun died, a revulsion of feeling took place throughout the whole country, and a tardy recognition of the true majesty of his character, and the beauty of his whole life, was wrung from those who had most bitterly reviled him while living.

Honors such as never had been paid before to any citizen, were accorded to his memory, and his remains were inurned in the midst of general lamentation. Similar will be the sensation when Henry Clay passes away, and his death will be "like the fall of the mighty oak amid the stillness of the wood." The deep shadow which has so long rested on the solemn countenance of Webster, the shade of which deepened as he pronounced an eulogium on Calhoun, will catch another and a deeper tint, when his last great rival passes on before him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. When he spoke of Calhoun in the Senate, and came to that passage where he says, "He was my own age," none who saw him will forget his air and aspect. His head drooped on his breast; he stood musing for a moment, as though there was a warning and a summons for him in that fact, and felt that his race too was nearly run. He will not be in the Senate to pronounce another eulogium on his next great competitor in that arena, but the same thought must be more strikingly present to him when he stands by the bier of Clay. Looking at these three, and contrasting them with those who now fill their places, we must admit that there were giants in those days. But the breed of noble bloods is not yet extinct, and powers yet slumbering or undeveloped, must exist in some quarter, needing only the stimulus of opportunity and excitement to blaze forth into splendor equal to that of the meridian of these great men now passing away. Since the commencement of the session it has been obvious to all of Mr. Clay's friends that his end was near. He has gone down suddenly in the last few months, like some old tower which presents a frowning front of massive strength, until it suddenly crumbles down into a mass of ruins from turret to foundation stone undermined by the wasting influence of time. Though wasted to the last degree, and reduced to the extreme of physical feebleness, Mr. Clay's mind still continues as vivid and vigorous as ever, and his firmness is still unshaken. Differ as men may as to the political or personal attributes of Henry Clay, no one can deny that he has obtained a deep and a strong hold on the affections of the American people, and possesses some traits which even his enemies may admire.

THE PROPOSITION TO GIVE AWAY THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill now before Congress, to give away the public lands in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, to persons who will go and settle on them for five years, might seem inherently regarded as a wild scheme that would die of itself, but that the discussion which has taken place on it, and the earnest support which has been given to it by some members, authorizes a fear that it might pass, if the opposition to it be not decided. It is to be noted with commendation then, that the opposition has been decided, and the conclusive arguments against any such a disposition of the common property of the whole Union, brought home to the attention of Congress and the people.

There is, in the manner in which public lands have been, from time to time, disposed of by Congress, by the partial appropriation of them to the new States, much that the old States of the Union might complain of; but the grand objects for which these appropriations were made, were held to be a satisfactory reason, if not justification, for this discrimination in favor of the new States. But the proposition to give the lands away—to vote them as a donation to private persons—and thus to deprive the great body of the people, and the States of the Union, of any right to them, is a proposition so startling that it may well excite the wonder of every one, why, if the public lands are thus to be parted with, the money in the Treasury should not be similarly disposed of? It would be difficult to reconcile opposition to giving away the public money, or any other public property, with the support of a measure that gives away the public lands. And yet there are members of Congress who have allowed themselves to be betrayed into a course involving this gross inconsistency!

Of course, no one would *now*—we cannot say if certain *progressives* have their way how it will be next year—but *now*, certainly, no one in Congress would vote for a proposition to divide the money in the treasury among a selected class of the people—though the reasons which forbid that are not less conclusive, than those which preclude the giving away of the public lands. The latter are the common property of the whole Union. They were purchased by the blood and treasure of the people of the Union. They are the heritage bequeathed to us by the men of the Revolution. No man may claim one inch of them as his chosen property—they belong to all alike. Congress, therefore, in disposing of them cannot, in justice, forget this common right, without doing wrong to the great body of the people.

Baltimore Patriot.

Nearly 1,000 persons left New York for California on one day last week.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Our readers know that the stupendous scheme of divesting the country of the public lands has been before the House of Representatives for a long time—but we have never entertained the idea that it was intended to pass, and have viewed it merely as one of those targets hung up for everybody to shoot at. Ostensibly it pretends to give a farm of 160 acres of land to anybody and everybody who will go and settle on it. And so can be of no benefit to two-thirds of the people of the country, who are in reality the useful producers, manufacturers and mechanics who constitute the strength and honor of the Nation. It is true, the bill would confer a boon upon many good and industrious men; but the large class whom it would benefit would be, first foreigners, and next the restless, idle, peripatetic portion of the American people, who never will be long in a place anyhow, and upon whom no permanent advantage would accrue, even from this wild scheme. The influx of foreigners would probably be very great, after the passage of such a law—and they would ask no better invitation than to have land given to them on their arrival.

But we do not like the manner of this distribution system, by which the old States are plundered of their just dues. The subject of the public lands is assuming great importance now—and we do hope the people of North Carolina will not tamely submit to being cheated out of all share of the public domain, by this gigantic and unjust Democratic scheme to buy votes.—*Ral. Times.*

New Jersey.—According to the published proceedings of the Democratic Convention in this State, there was a very fierce struggle between the friends of Stockton and Cass. The latter gained a complete triumph. One member had the boldness to declare, that, he thought the man who deserted Adams to support Jackson, who deserted Van Buren and went over to Harrison, who deserted the Whigs to follow Tyler, was a political mountebank entirely too base to be endorsed by the Democracy of New Jersey."

The Wadesborough "Argus" comments upon the fact that the Wilmington district Convention left out the name of Buchanan in its platform, though that of Judge Strange was endorsed. "Why this omission?" inquires the Argus:

"Is the influence of David and his trumpeter at length to prevail with the Cape Fear Democracy, and is Douglas, the [illegible], to be [illegible] upon the [illegible] in the National Convention? Buchanan has been the universal favorite with the masses of the party in North Carolina, and eulogy has been exhausted in setting forth his many virtues, and his pre-eminent claims to the first office in the gift of the people. At one stage of the contest in Wilmington, six or seven weeks before, he was brought forward with loud acclaim, and declared to be, like Saul the son of Kish, a head and shoulders taller than any other in the whole Israel of Democracy. But a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The District Convention meets, and lo, *the dog is not so [illegible] after all!*

"The truth is, the Democracy have no principles at all. Availability is the only thing that they desire in a candidate, and whoever has the most of that is the most beloved disciple of Jefferson and the straightest follower of the Resolutions of '98 and '99. All they want is a candidate that they can carry. They are like the old maid that went down by the swamp to pray for a husband. In the midst of her supplications, an owl, disturbed in his evening musings, cried out—whoo! whoo—whoo-a! And thinking it a voice from above, she replied—"Good Lord! *any body!*" Any body—Buchanan, Cass, Douglas, Houston, Marcy, Sir Robert Walker, Jenny Lind or Lola Montez—will do for the Democracy. The only question is, can they succeed?"

The Creed of "Young America."—The subjoined paragraph is taken from the Philadelphia Ledger. The Democratic Review is the organ of the Young Democracy, and if in this instance it speaks the sentiments of that aspiring faction, our country would be truly blessed by its sway. The National Intelligencer brings the weight of its great talents and learning to bear upon the doctrines of the Review. But with due deference to that enlightened journal, we think that the game is hardly worth the candle. The hangman and not the philosopher should be left to deal with such abominable heresies. It is plain that with such principles as these "Young America" will come to the gallows before she reaches the years of discretion:

"The 'Democratic Review,' a partisan periodical, as its title imports, proclaims a doctrine in its last number which must be very encouraging to all who would be a law unto themselves, and would abolish all other law that interferes with their *individual development.* Speaking of the *Maine Law*, it says that 'the only definition of freedom which does not define away all meaning is, *the absence of restraint;*' and that 'the only criterion for knowing how far a Government is free is *the extent to which bad actions are allowed;*' and that '*civil liberty* may be termed *the constitutional right to do wrong;*' and that 'the freedom of the press is the power to publish wicked and pernicious doctrines, and the freedom of speech the power to speak them;' and that religious freedom is the power to follow a false worship; freedom of locomotion the power to go to the wrong places; freedom of occupation the power to choose the wrong trade; and that '*the right to do wrong*, in all these and as many other respects as possible, *is the essential condition of all true development, real happiness, and healthful progress.*'"

Senator Gwin.—It would seem from the following paragraph that this gentleman was one of honest Levi's boys:

From the St. Louis Republican.

Senator Gwin of California, lately devoted the better part of a day's session of the Senate to an exposition of frauds practiced upon the General Government by its officers. It is somewhat remarkable that he confined his examination to officers under the present Administration. If he had gone back only a few years, he would have found a gentleman about his size figuring in Mississippi, as a defaulter to the amount of a good many thousands of dollars, as Receiver and United States Marshal.

UNPOPULAR LEGISLATION.

The Boston Courier says that the Legislation of Maine appears to have left behind it anything but the odor of popularity. One of its earliest transactions was the enactment of the famous liquor law, which was passed as a Legislative joke, *with the idea that the Governor was to veto it*, while the Governor, not relishing such jests, *quietly put his name to the document*, upon the principle that "every tub should stand upon its own bottom." Their next "joke," however, was rather a cruel one upon the people of the State. They changed the time of the political year, thus in effect *re-electing themselves* to another session of the Legislature, and perpetuating their valuable services and their wise and skilful legislation for another year. These were the most important acts of their first session.

The second session has recently been brought to a close, and, if we may believe the newspapers of the State, it is the only good thing which can be said of the Legislature and its doings. There appears to be a single grumble at the whole body, from one end of the State to the other. It has apportioned the State for Congressmen and Legislature so that nobody is satisfied, except those fortunate individuals who have had districts cut out for them, in order that their talents and intelligence shall not be hereafter lost to the people. Its local legislation is as unpopular as its general legislation. Bangor is enraged because her citizens were not allowed to subscribe to a railroad westward, in their corporate capacity, and Portland sympathises with Bangor. Augusta and Hallowell are angry that the Legislature has bridged the Kennebec at Gardiner and most unjustly cut off their navigation. Gardiner and Hallowell have had slices cut out of them for the purpose of forming the new town of Farmingdale, and they cry out against it as one of the most unjust pieces of legislation ever performed. The towns in Somerset and Kennebec counties wanted a railroad to connect with tide-water at the Kennebec river, but that was refused to them, and their indignation is great in consequence. The rump Parliament of England never had half the execration bestowed upon it which has been poured out upon the late hold-over Legislature of Maine—whether justly or not their constituents are the only persons to answer.

A resolution in favor of the Maine Law has been voted down in the House of Representatives of Indiana by a large majority—yeas 8, nays 73.

Another Cuban Expedition.—Private letters from New Orleans, from an authority likely to be well informed, intimate that the remonstrance of the Southern papers relative to another Expedition for the Invasion of Cuba, is by no means without foundation. The "Lone Star Association," the avowed mission of which is, in the cant phrase of the day, to extend the "area of freedom," is said to be actively at work, in arranging their plans, so as to avoid the disasters encountered by previous expeditions to Cuba, and with a view of making the success of the next invasion a matter beyond doubt. Affiliated societies are known to exist in other States, and it is believed that the amount of funds in their hands raised by voluntary contribution is considerable.

N. Y. Express.

Pennsylvania Embezzlements.—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has officially reported to the Legislature a list of *three hundred and fifty* public defaulters, who have in the aggregate robbed that heavily-indebted and well-taxed State of over *three millions of dollars!*

Business Picture—"A Great Country."—A new penny paper, the *Sun*, just started in Cincinnati, gives the following picture of the business of that city:

Here, at the landing—lying side by side—are steamboats which have come from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana! Old States and new States—slave States and free States—Northern States and Southern States—are all here, lying quietly together, in the friendly embraces of Commerce. But, look again—from what countries came these cargoes of merchandize and produce? Is it not one and the same country? Here are the products of the Alleghanies—the grain of Ohio—the salt of Virginia—the tobacco of Kentucky—the lead of Missouri—the iron of Tennessee—the cotton of Mississippi and Arkansas—the sugar and molasses of Louisiana, and the rice of the Carolinas! And, what are returned for them? Bacon for the negroes—sugar mills for the planters—bread for the manufacturers—oil and lard for all countries. Can the most active imagination conceive of more elements of consolidation in national interests, and of fervent patriotism in a people?

New York Politics is the topic of a significant article in the Journal of Commerce, in which it is shown that the Barnburner Free Soilers have dominion over the Hunker National Democrats. We quote: "The delegation from this State to Baltimore, is composed of a majority which represents not the national feeling of the State, but its fanatical and sectional interests, modified through the exertions of this middle class, who stamp upon politics its loose, undignified and vague character." The brunt of the article is directed against Ex-Governor Marcy.

The Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, lately convicted at Louisville, Ky. of having abducted a female slave, and aided and assisted her after her escape to Indiana, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the State Penitentiary. He was taken to the Prison at Frankfort, in company with several other convicts, and when asked whom he chose to be handcuffed to, selected the only negro in the lot.

Immigration at New York for one week.—The total number of passengers arrived at New York from the 2d to the 9th inst. inclusive, is 14,627. From the incomplete list of departures we are unable to give the accurate number that have sailed, but the excess of arrivals is not far from 10,000 during the above period.

The Southern Era notices the marriage of Mr. John H. Strange to Miss Elizabeth A. Strange, all of Albemarle county, Va. An exchange thinks that this is very *strange*, but says no doubt the next event, of course, will be a *little stranger!*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada has arrived bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st instant.

Markets.—The demand for Cotton from all classes of purchasers has been active throughout the week, and the abundance of money with the favorable advices from America has kept prices up. The stock is 414,000 bales, of which 270,000 bales are American. The imports of the week are 67,500 bales. The sales of the week are 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 18,000 and exporters 10,000 bales. The quotations are—Good to Fine Sea Island 18a24d.; Middling do. 13½d.; Fair Orleans 5¾d.; Middling 5¼d.; Fair Uplands 5½.; Middling 4¾d., Fair Mobile 5⅝d., Middling 5d.

Hollingshead's Circular quotes less activity among the trade than during the previous week, but an increased demand for speculation and export. In the early part of the week, the market was not well supplied, and prices of Orleans descriptions were a shade dearer. Subsequently the large arrivals caused less buoyancy, and the market closed firmly on Friday at full rates.

Breadstuffs.—The favorable weather has had a very depressing effect on the Corn market, notwithstanding that the large fleet of vessels on Monday brought very little grain, and the slight advance of last week has been lost.

England.—The Crystal Palace is to be pulled down immediately.

The Budget of the new ministry proposes no new taxes. The estimated surplus for the year is £400,000.

Advices from India state that another great battle had been fought between the English and the natives.

LATER.—The Canada brings Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

Cotton was animated, at firm prices. Sales on the 1st, 12,000 to 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

The Derby Ministry obtained an unexpected victory in the British House of Commons, when the militia bill was carried by a majority of 150 votes.

The Tribunal of the Seine has decided against Louis Napoleon on the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property. This decision was regarded as the first stand against the tyranny of Napoleon, and caused a decline of half per cent. on the bourse.

The whole of M. Kossuth's relatives, seventeen in number, were to be permitted to leave Austria on the first of May.

MR. BUCHANAN.

An esteemed correspondent has sent us the following document for publication. It originally appeared in the Lancaster Intelligencer of Nov. 27, 1819:

OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY.

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens, held at the court house in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., convened pursuant to public notice, calling on them to take into consideration and to consult on such measures as may best tend to prevent the introduction of *slaves* into any territory or State hereafter to be formed or admitted into the Union, the Hon. Walter Franklin was called to the Chair, and William Jenkins appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being fully explained, it was moved and seconded that a committee of three persons be appointed to frame Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the present Meeting.

Whereupon, *James Hopkins, James Buchanan*, and *William Jenkins* were appointed a committee for that purpose, and made report as follows:

Whereas the People of this State, pursuing the maxims, and animated by the beneficence, of the great Founder of Pennsylvania, first gave effect to the gradual Abolition of Slavery by a National Act, which has not only rescued the unhappy and helpless African, within their Territory, from the demoralizing influence of Slavery, but ameliorated his state and condition throughout Europe and America; and whereas it would illy comport with these humane and Christian efforts, to be silent Spectators, when this *great* Cause of Humanity is about to be agitated in Congress, by fixing the destiny of the new Domains of the U. States: Therefore

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this District be, and they are hereby, most *earnestly* requested to use their utmost endeavors, as Members of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories or *new* States which may be created by Congress.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Meeting, that as the Legislature of this State will shortly be in Session, it will be highly deserving their wisdom and patriotism to take into their early and most serious consideration the propriety of instructing our Representatives in the National Legislature to use the most zealous and strenuous exertions to inhibit the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories or States which may hereafter be created by Congress; and that the Members of Assembly from this county be requested to embrace the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject before both Houses of the Legislature.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the Members of Congress who at the last session sustained the Cause of Justice, Humanity, and Patriotism, in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State, then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every Friend of Humanity.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Newspapers of this city.

JAMES HOPKINS,
WM. JENKINS,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The foregoing Resolutions, being read, were *unanimously* adopted. After which the Meeting adjourned.

(Signed,) WALTER FRANKLIN,
Chairman.

Attest: WM. JENKINS, Sec'y.

The *Pennsylvanian*, Mr. Buchanan's Philadelphia organ, having denied that Mr. Buchanan had any thing to do with the Freesoil anti-slavery resolutions passed at a public meeting in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, we have been furnished with a notarial copy of the same, agreeing word for word with the above resolutions. The notarial copy is taken from Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser*, vol. xlviii, with the following notarial certificate attached to it:

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

This is to certify that the above is a true, full, exact, and complete copy of the whole of an article published in Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser*, volume xlviii, No. 13,419, published in Philadelphia, of the date of Monday morning, November 29, 1819, and which copy has been compared carefully and faithfully by me, from bound volumes of said Poulson's *American Daily* Advertiser, now deposited in and belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
[L. S.] my hand and affixed my notarial seal this fifth day day of May,
A. D. 1852.

EDMUND WILCOX,
Notary Public.

We presume there can no longer be any doubt about the genuineness of the early sentiments of "*Pennsylvania's favorite son.*"

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

THE WORK OF A COALITION.

The Post has the following statement in relation to the nullifying bill now before the Legislature entitled "An act to protect the personal liberty:"

"This is certainly a most extraordinary bill. It is decidedly of Whig origin."

We can only say that this is certainly a most extraordinary assertion, and is decidedly cool. The bill in question was the work of Mr. Samuel E. Sewall, a Coalitionist, whose election was supported by the Boston Post. The bill was passed by the Coalition Senate, and only *one* Whig voted for it! All its supporters, with this single exception, being "Democratic Democrats," and their dearly beloved cheek-by-jowl associates, Abolition Abolitionists, and nothing else. The Post attempts a task equally futile and preposterous when it seeks to deprive its own party of the honor of concocting this "most extraordinary bill." That honor belongs to the Democratic Democrats, &c. "They won it well, and may they wear it long."

[The above refers to the bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law passed by Congress. The coalition of Locofocos and abolitionists have passed such a bill, only one Whig voting with them for it. And yet we, at the South, are constantly told that the Locofocos at the North are more sound on the slavery question than the Whigs, that the reliance of the South must be on the Locofoco party, etc., and such like bald falsehoods.]—*Obs.*

MOBILE, May 10.

Fillmore Delegate to the National Convention.—The Whigs of the fourth district of Alabama, in convention, have appointed a Fillmore delegate to the National Whig Convention at Baltimore.

Succession to John McDonogh.—From present appearances, we think there will be very little left of the huge estate which the late John McDonogh employed all his life in accumulating, by the time the parties who are quarelling over it bring thier disputes to a close. Already have the executors, attorneys, notaries, appraisers, agents, &c., consumed nearly one hundred thousand dollars; and now we perceive that a large portion of the personal and real estate of the deceased is advetised to be sold to meet the current expenses.

These sales will dispose of the greater portion of the productive property of the estate, leaving on the hands of the executors a large amount of waste and vacant property, which, we fear, if continued in its present state, will more than compensate all the advantages that were ever contemplated by Mr. McDonogh, much less those that ever will be enjoyed by his legatees.—*N. O. Delta.*

Arrest of an Abolitionist.—Charles Terry, said to be a citizen of Vermont, has been arrested at Jonesville, Va., charged with advising several slave to abscond.

The great Fillmore Meeting, on Monday evening, notwithstanding the efforts made to disparage it, is pronounced by strangers in the city as the most numerous and enthusiastic meeting they ever attended. There was a public spirit manifested not usual upon such occasions, and an order and decorum which spoke well for the character of all those who were present. Whatever be the issue, it shows that in this city, among the people, and ten times more among the people than among mere politicians and wire-pullers, the President has a body of friends who respect him, honor him and who will defend him and his good name forever.—*N. Y. Express.*

Infallible Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—The following facts which occurred in the county of Powhatan, in August 1797, may be relied on as veritable history, and establish beyond question or doubt, the sovereign efficacy of mercury in obstructing and eradicating the awful consequences of bite from animals infected with hydrophobia. The writer of this was personally present about the time specified, and saw a servant boy of his father's seized by a mad dog, which bit him in a dozen places inflicting ghastly wounds. An eminent physician, being sent for, had the wounds washed with castile soap and a plaster of mercurial ointment applied to each wound. Calomel pills were administered in the interim, causing salivation. The boy recovered, and was living a few years ago, never having manifested the slightest symptoms of hydrophobia. A horse and two cows known to have been bitten by the same dog the ensuing day, went mad and died. So well satisfied is the writer that calomel is a specific in such a case that he would be under no apprehension of the deleterious effects if bitten by a dog known to be mad.

The above is written by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity.—*Southside Dem.*

There is something very conductive to longevity in holding office. To make a man live till eighty, all that's necessary is to give him a salary of ten thousand a year.

JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL assortment of Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING, at
WHITE & UNDERHILL'S,
Next door above C. F. Bank.
May 17. 91-4t

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

This body convened in this City, on Thursday, at 12 M. It is decidedly the thinnest assemblage of the kind that ever met here,—some 25 Counties only being represented, by *about sixty* Delegates. In comparison with the recent Whig Convention, which begun and ended so gloriously, it is indeed a "beggarly account of empty"—seats! We understand that our Locofoco friends are terribly mortified, as they may well be, at the sparseness of their gathering, considering the glowing anticipations that had been indulged.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., ("Douglas" and "Young America,") of New Hanover, was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, assisted by F. I. Wilson, of Rutherford, L. D. Starke, of Pasquotank, Geo. W. Pegram, of Cumberland, and F. L. Simpson, of Rockingham, as Vice Presidents, and Joseph Masten, of Forsyth, R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, and W. H. Bailey, of Orange, as Secretaries.

A Committee of nine was appointed to report subject matter for the action of the Convention, at its session of this (Friday) morning.—*Ral. Register.*

We find the following additional particulars in the Carolinian of Saturday last:

Forty-two counties are represented by over one hundred delegates.

Hon. DAVID S. REID has been nominated for Governor by acclamation. At 11½ o'clock he appeared in the Convention, and after briefly addressing the meeting, accepted the nomination.

Able speeches were then delivered by Messrs. Dick of Guilford, and Rencher of Chatham. Gen. R. M. Saunders was then called for, and at the time of writing this communication, he is still speaking.

And we learn from the Wilmington Journal, that the following gentlemen have been chosen delegates at large to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore:—Hons. James C. Dobbin, Green W. Caldwell, Weldon N. Edwards and Romulus M. Saunders.

American Wine.—The Cincinnati Gazette says there are now about 1300 acres of land vineyards in that vicinity, and the estimated product is 300,000 or 400,000 gallons.

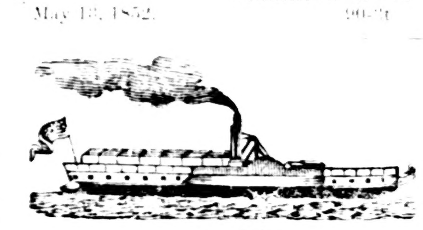
Examination

THE Annual Examination of Edgeworth Female Seminary will commence at 9 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 25, and continue for three days. Wednesday night will be devoted to the examination of the Class in Chemistry.

Concert on Thursday night.
RICHARD STERLING.
Greensboro', N. C. 90-2w

Extra Whiskey Just Received.

10 BBLS 10 year old Fine Old Rye, a prime article—North Carolina made, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
May 13, 1852. 90-tf



A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
May 12, 1852. 90-tf

HARPER'S Magazine for May: As good as a Comedy, or the Tennessean's Story: Huc's Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China: Recollections of a Policeman: Experiences of a Barrister: Confessions of an Attorney: Heroines of History: Children, their Hydropathic Management, by Dr. Shew. Also, further supplies of Family Bibles, Blank Books, Cap and Letter Papers, School Books, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 12.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for three Notes made by me and payable to Alex'r McKellar, as I am determined not to pay them. They were given in October 1850, for $50 each, and payable on 1st January, 1853, 1854 and 1855.

[Signed.] JNO. J. McKELLAR.
Harllecsville, S. C., May 10, 1852. 90-3tpd

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17, 1852. 74tf

CAVILING.

In a few instances, Dr. Little has heard of doctors caviling about the course he has thought proper to pursue in compounding and vending medicines for family use. Most generally it has happened where they were popular, or had been given with a marked degree of success in a case that had been previously treated. Now, this sort of petty opposition is too groveling to need much refutation; and certainly emanates from no member worthy of the noble and philanthropic profession of medicine, to say the least of it. If, under the pretext that nothing is to be given but what they know or understand, then it is certain that very many of them ought to give but very little, according to that rule.

The design of Dr. Little's Pharmaceutical Medicines is to cure such maladies as they are recommended for, by which families and all others can succeed as certainly as by anything known in physic. So far, he is happy to affirm they have not only met his most sanguine expectations, but have gone beyond rivalry, even of the constant attendance of physicians in many instances. By a long course of practice, united with an active drug business more subsequently, he has been enabled to study and perfect these favorite compounds. Not until they proved to be far in advance of the usual preparations of the day, did he venture to offer them to the public. This has been done in accordance with the light of scientific medicine, and if not, let any physician of character point it out wherein he has failed.

TONIC BITTERS AND VEGETABLE PILLS.

To be used together, for the cure of Dyspepsia, in all its complicated forms; as the Loss of Appetite, Confined Bowels, Debility, Palpitations, Languor and wretchedness of feeling after meals, Oppressions about the Stomach, &c.; also, frequent attacks of Headache, Ulcerous Diseases, and to prevent the return of Chills and Fevers, Night Sweats, &c.

To obviate costiveness, the Vegetable Pills are a most excellent remedy; as their action is mild, without neauseating the stomach.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No, 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

GEN. SCOTT DEFINING
In the R
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do not feel called up
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MR. FILLMORE

The Whigs of
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purpose of choosing
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row. The canvass
one, and the attendance
unusually large for a
The following is the
Total majority for
The majorities
are probably quite as
in the city of Mr. Fi
Each town and ward
There are twenty
wards in the county
will therefore consist of
bers. The opponents of M
claim to have chosen
with Brandt to
stand that some the seats
The friends of Mr. Fillm
ed fifty-eight out of eighty
certain. In the towns of
East Hamburgh, Newstead
the aggregate majority of
of Mr. Fillmore was but
several towns, four or five
there was not a single
the Fillmore delegates.

The Rev. Dr. Butler adm
communion to Mr. Clay,
It is the opinion of his phys
decline will be so gradual th
of his dissolution will be
tible.

A respectable elderly lady
ceived a telegraphic despatch
to be from her husband, who
lo. She read it carefully, and
ed it to the messenger with
that it could not be from her
for it was not in his handwriting
planation could convince her
take.—*Cincinnati Adv*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

The Observer for the Campaign.

We will [illegible] to send the Observer [illegible] six months, embracing [illegible] State and Presidential campaign, [illegible] persons as who may desire it.— [illegible] $1, the Semi-Weekly for [illegible] in advance.

KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible] Whig Candidate for Governor will [illegible] citizens at the following [illegible], namely:

[illegible] May 17th, Gatesville, Gates Co.;
[illegible] 18th, Elizabeth City;
[illegible] Edenton;
[illegible] Plymouth;
[illegible] Washington, Beaufort;
[illegible] Newbern;
[illegible] Goldsboro';
[illegible] Raleigh;
[illegible] Fayetteville.

[illegible] appointments will be made in [illegible]. We had the pleasure of seeing [illegible] this week, and [illegible] undertake as [illegible] as the time will allow, [illegible] health and spirits; and we [illegible] by the Whigs every[illegible] and support.

Raleigh Times.

[illegible] the above appointments [illegible] are authorized to announce [illegible]:

[illegible] 5th, at Elizabethtown.
[illegible] Whiteville.
[illegible] Lumberton.
[illegible] Rockingham.
[illegible] at Wadesborough.
[illegible] Albemarle.
[illegible] Troy.
[illegible] Ashborough.

[illegible] CONVENTION.—The Annual [illegible] of the Protestant Episcopal [illegible] North Carolina will meet at [illegible] Church in this place to-morrow.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The W[illegible] correspondent of the N. Y. C[illegible] [illegible] to that paper as follows: [illegible] to be made, as I learn, to [illegible] in the North Carolina [illegible], but entirely with[illegible] [illegible] it has no [illegible]. No *direct* [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] was thought of or at[illegible] Convention, because such [illegible] would have been im[illegible] [illegible] approval of Mr. Man[illegible] was very strongly and gen[illegible] in private conversation, [illegible], by the unanimous [illegible] resolutions nominating Mr. [illegible] upon an unequivo[illegible] of the finality of the [illegible]. [illegible] there was one member [illegible] who approved of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] LAND ROBBERY.—It will [illegible] measure of [illegible], the Homestead bill, [illegible] give 160 acres of the [illegible] body who will go and [illegible] the House of Repre[illegible] extraordinary vote of [illegible] two to one!—*about* [illegible] *the House not voting!* [illegible] for it, and afraid to [illegible] suppose. [illegible] and we confess it is a [illegible] the Senate will inter[illegible] States and this viola[illegible]—between the solemn [illegible] for the payment of [illegible] thus giving them [illegible] worse than nothing. [illegible] the next move in [illegible] to give $200, the [illegible] of lands, out of the [illegible] who are too lazy to [illegible] the land. [illegible] yeas and nays on [illegible] the bill, we find that [illegible] Dockery, Morehead, [illegible] against it; and [illegible] Ashe, Daniel and [illegible]. We presume that [illegible] on account of a [illegible]. But it is remarkable [illegible] members from this [illegible].

[illegible] fresh Mutton sold [illegible] days ago at 12½ cents [illegible] here. [illegible] per quart. At [illegible] advertised at 40 [illegible] cents per quart.

[illegible] The Republic pub[illegible] this gentleman [illegible] upon his course [illegible] the Louisville [illegible] expresses his dis[illegible] passage of the Com[illegible] being passed, he [illegible] observance of the [illegible] by the North and an [illegible] of that law by the [illegible] Convention. Otherwise [illegible] the Northern Whig [illegible] unwilling that [illegible] and Dickinson and [illegible] and Democrats of the [illegible] because of their [illegible].

[illegible] OFFICES.—The following of[illegible] established in North Caro[illegible] the 8th of May: [illegible], Sanders P. Cox, [illegible] Macon county, W. M.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention for this Congressional District met at Wilmington on Friday last.

Jas. Banks, Esqr. of this town, was chosen President, and, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the Convention. Asa A. Brown and John F. Murrill were appointed Secretaries.

The following Delegates were present:

New Hanover.—George Davis, G. J. McRee, Dr. J. H. Dickson, R. H. Cowan, Thos. W. Brown, J. J. Lippitt, A. A. Brown.

Brunswick.—Samuel Langdon, Joseph Green, D. L. Russell.

Columbus.—Charles Baldwin.

Bladen.—John B. Brown, Col. J. G. McDugald, John A. Richardson, Thos. O. Brown, A. S. Miller, A. J. Jones.

Cumberland.—James Banks, A. A. T. Smith, A. S. Brown, T. M. Sackett.

Sampson.—General John Winslow, (proxy.)

Onslow.—Jno. F. Murrill.

Robeson and Duplin not being represented.

On motion of G. J. McRee, a committee of one from each county represented was constituted to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention. Committee as follows: R. H. Cowan, Saml. Langdon, Charles Baldwin, J. G. McDugald, A. A. T. Smith, John Winslow, Jno. F. Murrill.

This Committee subsequently reported resolutions complimentary to Mr. Fillmore's Administration; approving of the proposed National Convention; recommending a [illegible] decidedly Fillmore and Graham [illegible] President and Vice President, and instructing the delegates to be appointed at this meeting to vote for them and to use every proper influence to procure their nomination. On the subject of the public lands, the meeting adopted the resolution of the State Convention at Raleigh. The three following resolutions we give at length, want of space obliging us to abridge the others and the proceedings generally:—

3d. Resolved, That we will not support any one for either the Presidency or Vice Presidency, who does not recognize the finality of the Compromise measures, and who is not well known to be openly and unequivocally in favor of sustaining and upholding them in every part. And our Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are hereby requested to make known these sentiments in the most decided and emphatic manner.

4th. Resolved, That we suggest to the Whigs of the Wilmington Electoral District the propriety of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to be holden at such time and place as may be agreed upon after the Districts are arranged by the Legislature, for the purpose of nominating an Elector. And that in the mean time we suggest that the Whigs of each County in the District appoint a temporary Elector.

5th. Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Intervention, and we declare that it is the duty of the General Government to adhere to the foreign policy of Washington.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the National Convention:

John Winslow, E. J. Hale, James Banks, Wm. B. Wright, R. E. Troy, Neill A. McLean, Charles A. Harrison, John F. Murrill, George Davis, R. H. Cowan, Daniel B. Baker, Asa A. Brown, Samuel Langdon, Daniel L. Russell, Alfred Smith, J. G. McDugald, John A. Richardson, A. J. Jones.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Bladen, a resolution was adopted heartily approving of the nomination of Mr. Kerr, and pledging to him the full support of the Whig party.

On motion of Mr. McDugald of Bladen, a resolution was adopted complimentary to Senator Badger, for his unequivocal course, his integrity, and disinterested patriotism, particularly in relation to the Compromise measures and the dangerous policy of Intervention; eminently meriting the thanks and confidence of his constituency.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. McRee, Winslow, McDugald, Cowan, Langdon, of the Convention, and by Messrs. M. Q. Waddell of Chatham, and W. L. Steele of Richmond, who were present and were called upon.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A convention of the Whigs of this District was held at Greenville on the 5th inst.—Fillmore and Graham were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A resolution complimentary to Daniel Webster was adopted; and another declaring that the Whigs of the 8th District would support no man for the Presidency who is not unequivocally committed to the maintenance of the Compromise.

The following Delegates were appointed to the National Convention:

Jno. Wright, Dr. C. F. Dewey, Rich'd J. Williams, W. Dunn, Jr., B. G. Albritton, Churchill Perkins, F. G. Simmons, J. W. Bryan, Jno. Blackwell, M. F. Arendall, Fred. Grist, Thos. Sparrow, Jr., Jas. Halsey, Chas. Latham, Riley Murray.

The action of the Whig State Convention was fully endorsed, and cordial support to its nominee for Governor was pledged by the convention.

A Whig meeting in Anson appointed 20 Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Albemarle on the 20th inst.; heartily approved of the nomination of Mr. Kerr, and invited him to visit that county.

A Whig meeting in Stanly appointed 20 Delegates to the same Convention; cordially approved of the nomination of Mr. Kerr, and of the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, and "heartily endorsed the same in each and every particular;" and expressed a decided preference for Fillmore and Graham.

The following resolution, as well as the above, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. W. P. Mangum in opposing the nomination of Millard Fillmore by the Whig National Convention, has shown a reckless disregard to the will of the Whigs of North Carolina, and that his faithless conduct in this behalf, meets with our unqualified disapprobation.

FILLMORE DEMONSTRATION.—A mass meeting of the citizens of New York favorable to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was held in that City on the 10th inst. Daniel Lord, Esq. presided, with 200 Vice Presidents and 50 Secretaries.

An Address and Resolutions nominating Mr. Fillmore for re-election, and in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the Compromise, were adopted. Able and eloquent addresses to the crowds assembled in the Chinese Assembly rooms and in the streets, were delivered by Messrs. Marshall, Gentry, Brooks and Lord.—Messrs. Badger, Pearce, Pratt, and other distinguished orators who were expected to address the meeting were not able to attend.

The following letter from the Hon. James T. Morehead of this State was read to the meeting:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—This morning I received your invitation, requesting my aid in securing the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, by delivering an address on 10th inst., in New York.

Under ordinary circumstances, a compliance would have been extremely gratifying to my feelings and wishes. As at present advised, I think whatever address I may make had better be delivered at this place.

The object of your meeting has *my hearty approbation; also that of the Whigs of my State. I will be found in the front rank with you in securing Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and after that in the van in efforts to secure his election.*

With high regard,
I have the honor to be,
Your ob'dt. serv't,
JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

Letters heartily endorsing the objects of the meeting were received from Messrs. Berrien, Brooke, and Clayton of Delaware.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whigs of New York City have declared their preference for Mr. Fillmore by a large majority. From *five* of the six congressional districts in that City Fillmore delegates have been chosen. The sixth delegate is for Scott. So far as heard from, 9 Fillmore delegates have been chosen in New York State.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, (bitterly opposed to the President,) thus classifies the delegates from three of the North Western States:

	Fillmore.	Scott.
Wisconsin,	1	4
Illinois,	7	
Iowa,	2	2

The Express believes that this gives Mr Fillmore three votes less than he will get.

This looks well. Let the Union Whigs of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, send Delegates to Baltimore, and there cannot be a serious doubt of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—Mr. A. J. Donelson has retired from this paper, having transferred his interest to his partner, Gen. Armstrong. The cause assigned, is, that there are obstacles to the harmony of the Democratic party growing out of differences of opinion between Mr. Donelson and a large portion of the party.

The true reason, we suspect, why Mr. Donelson has retired, is, that amidst the factions into which the Locofoco party in the House of Representatives is divided, a majority could not be mustered to carry out the bargain by which he was to have the printing of the House at 25 per cent. higher prices than other responsible men were willing to do it for. If this profitable portion of the spoils could have been secured, Mr. Donelson would not have abandoned the field.

It is a little worthy of note, that the nephew, and adopted son, and private secretary, of Andrew Jackson, who no doubt remembers the power which in days gone by, he wielded in consequence of his relationship to that man of power, should now find himself obliged to retire for want of the confidence and support of that same Jackson party. Times have changed.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Mr. William F. DeSaussure, (and not J. P. Richardson, as at first reported,) U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Rhett, resigned.

Mr. Rhett's letter of resignation, and subsequent correspondence with Governor Means, are published. He gives as his reason, that, the late Convention having adopted a policy of "absolute submission," he deems himself "no longer a proper representative of the position and policy of the people of South Carolina with respect to the aggressions of the General Government."

Mr. Rhett was in Columbia during the sitting of the Convention, and his failure to secure the adoption of extreme measures, evidently mortified him so much that he forthwith penned his resignation, and expressed his contempt for those who had more sense and patriotism than himself. He can be spared.

We assure our neighbor of the Carolinian, that we do not consider the action of a Michigan Locofoco Convention in October 1851, as defining the position of a Convention in the same State in May 1852, especially as the non-action of the latter seems to be part of a concerted system to give the Compromise the go-by.

We also inform the Carolinian that we have already done what it advises,—expressed our disapprobation of the failure of the late Whig Caucus to endorse the Compromise.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, that the Hon. Jas. J. McKay met with a serious accident on Sunday. He was on his way to Raleigh to attend a meeting of the Executive Council, when he was thrown from his carriage and severely though not dangerously hurt about the forehead.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS THE ONLY TRUE UNION PARTY."—For months past, the Washington Union has been engaged in attempting to prove that "the Democratic party is the only true Union and Compromise party." The Union's theorizing, very satisfactory as it was *to itself*, has been effectually knocked in the head, by the removal of Maj. Donelson from the charge of that paper, *because* he advocated the Compromise and the Union, and thereby offended the Southern Rights and Abolition wings (the majority) of the party.

Again. Mr. John Forsyth, editor of the Georgia Times, and a distinguished member of the Southern Rights wing of the Democracy, has written a letter which has created considerable excitement in "the party."

"He states in his letter (says the Washington Telegraph) that he recently visited Washington in the capacity of a "peace-maker," that it was his anxious desire to contribute in some degree towards healing the difficulties which distract the Democratic party, but that he was unable to accomplish anything tending to that consummation. He believes it to be his conviction that *a majority of the Democrats of the South were opposed to the Compromise measures enacted by Congress, and he urgently recommends that the National Convention abstain from mentioning the "finality," favorably or unfavorably;* or, in other words, he thinks it best to "dodge"—to "shirk" the troublesome question.

"Mr. Forsyth also expresses the opinion that should the Compromise or adjustment be sanctioned and endorsed by the convention, *the act will produce a disruption of the Democratic party in the Southern States*, and the disastrous result will be the election of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency."

Short indeed will be the existence of the Union if it depends upon the Locofoco party for its maintenance!

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The two Grand Bodies of this Order in North Carolina held their Annual Sessions in Wilmington during the past week.

We learn that the attendance upon the Grand Lodge was unusually large—some 50 Delegates being present, representing about 30 Subordinate Lodges. The returns exhibit this branch of the Order as in a very flourishing condition. The number of Lodges now in existence is about 40, with a membership of about 1500.

The following are the Officers for the ensuing year: Warren Winslow of Fayetteville, Grand Master; E. W. Jones of Plymouth, Deputy Grand Master; Rev. A. P. Repiton of Wilmington, Grand Secretary; Thomas M. Gardner of Wilmington, Grand Treasurer; P. Thurston of Greensborough, Grand Warden; Walter L. Steele of Rockingham, Grand Representative to G. L. U. S.; Malcom L. Douglass of Rockingham, Grand Chaplain; Rich'd W. King of Kinston, Grand Guardian; J. A. Weirman of Salisbury, Grand Conductor.

In the Grand Encampment, but little business of importance was brought forward. There are now ten Subordinate Encampments in the State,—one having been Instituted during the past year.

The following are the Officers for the ensuing year: Julius Wilcox of Warrenton, Grand Patriarch; Wm. H. Clark of Elizabeth City, Grand High Priest; Jas. E. Morris of Newbern, Grand Senior Warden; J. B. Newby of Fayetteville, Grand Scribe; Arch'd A. T. Smith of Fayetteville, Grand Treasurer; David Parrish of Warrenton, Grand Junior Warden; Thos. H. Hardenbergh of Washington, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. States; Wm. C. Howard of Wilmington, Grand Sentinel.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that the Odd Fellows in that town celebrated the Anniversary of their Lodge on Thursday last. A very imposing procession was formed, and marched to the M. E. Church, where, after appropriate ceremonies, an Address was delivered by Col. Walter L. Steele of Richmond county, which is very favorably spoken of.

The exercises at the Church being over, the Representatives to the Grand Lodge and members of the Order generally, together with a large number of Ladies, repaired on board the Steamer Wilmington and started on a pleasure excursion down the river, touching at Smithville and Fort Caswell, and proceeding a short distance out to sea.

SOUND SENTIMENTS.—The Whigs of the first Congressional District in New York have elected a Fillmore delegate to the Baltimore Convention. The Delegate is instructed to support Mr. Fillmore as long as there is a hope of his nomination; in case of a failure to effect that, he is instructed to support Mr. Webster; but in no event to support a man who is not unqualifiedly committed in favor of the Compromise.

Mr. Clay.—The Washington Telegraph of Thursday afternoon says: "Our report to-day, as yesterday, is, that Mr. Clay has rested well, and is free from pain. He is, however, perceptibly weaker each succeeding day.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 15—Str Southerner, with goods for S W Tillinghast, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, H & E J Lilly, J McRorie, L B Walker, C S Johnson, Hon R Strange, Hon J D Toomer, Holt & Steele, M Q Waddell, T Hill, A J Woodward, B Julian, D Carmichael, A M Gardner, C Banks, T J Patrick, Miss E Mitzel, H Branson & Son.

May 17—Boat H Clay, with goods for King & Hege, J D Williams, Brown, Fraley & Co, R M Orrell, W G Matthews, G McNeill, Willkings & Co, Cook & Taylor, W Hanks, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, Dan'l Clark.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 10th, after acting upon the ordinary morning business, the Deficiency bill was again taken up, and the appropriation to aid the Collins steamers was further debated.

Three bills were passed granting lands to aid in making rail roads, in Florida and Alabama, and Indiana and Illinois.

On Tuesday, two more bills of the same kind were passed.

And then the debate was continued on the Collins steamers.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to grant lands for a rail road in California.

A brief debate on the Presidency arose on a resolution by Mr. Bell, to print a memoir of the landing of the U. S. army at Vera Cruz in 1847. Messrs. Cass, Hamlin, and Clemens opposed the printing. Mr. Bell disclaimed any thought of a political purpose; and Mr. Mangum spoke of the sensitiveness of those who objected to the printing. The resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Rusk gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to reduce the rates of postage upon newspapers and other printed matter, and to regulate the salaries of postmasters and for other purposes.

On Thursday, and Friday, most of the sittings were devoted to the Deficiency bill. In the course of the debate,—

Mr. Hale made a political speech—counselling both parties to beware of adopting the compromise platform.

Mr. Pratt stated that Mr. Fillmore authorized him to say, that during the whole period the compromise measures were pending, he had favored them, and would have given the casting vote for them. All the rumors to the contrary were unfounded.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the bill to give land to every body, (the Homestead Bill,) was debated at great length.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the House took up from the Speaker's table the joint resolution of the Senate granting the right of way to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company; when it was read three times and passed.

On Tuesday, the House agreed, 88 to 83, to adjourn from the 13th to the 17th inst. to have the carpets removed, and the Hall fitted for the Summer.

And then the Homestead bill was debated.

On Wednesday, after a good deal of time spent on the everlasting subject of printing, the Homestead Bill was taken up and *passed*, 107 votes to 56.

On Thursday, the House adjourned immediately after meeting, till Monday, to enable the workmen to put the Hall in Summer costume.

THE OCEAN STEAMERS.—The Wilmington Journal renews its attack upon the proposition now before the Senate, to give additional compensation to the American line of Steamers to England. And it states, that if the bill passes, this line will receive $858,000 a year, as a gratuity, "government pap," to sustain a "pauper establishment," as the Journal says.—Now we believe that the Journal has overlooked the important fact, (for we do not remember that it has stated it to its readers,) that this line carries the U. S. mail, and that the hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue actually paid into the treasury from its postages, is an offset against so much of the money paid to it out of the treasury.

The facts are, that the government contracted with the proprietors of the Collins line, to make 40 trips, (20 each way,) per annum, carrying the mail. For this service the line was to receive $385,000 a year for ten years. It has proved a losing business to the line; and it is now proposed to vary the contract, to make 52 trips instead of 40, and receive $858,000. It is confidently predicted, that if the contract be performed for the remaining eight years of the ten, it will show a balance in favor of the government, even at the proposed increase of compensation; for the postage actually received during the year 1851 was $183,000 *more* than that received in 1850 from the mails carried by this line. Now if any thing like this rate of increase should continue, it is manifest that it will be a money making business to the government, if not to the steamers. It should be remembered, too, that under this contract the government has been able to reduce the rates of postage, and will probably make a further reduction.

But, should it cost more than it pays, is not the same the case with the mails in many of the States of this Union? And do we admit that this would be a justification for discontinuing the latter? As a Senator stated, a few days ago, "in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri, the expenses of the mail service exceeded the receipts by 627,000 a year. But who on this account, would take from those twelve States their mail facilities, because their revenue did not support them? The other States had a large surplus—the excess of his own little State, was absorbed to supply the deficiency in the Postal revenue of the State represented by the Senator from Tennessee," (who had spoken against this bill.) This view of the subject alone should induce us in North Carolina, as well as the Senator from Tennessee, to be a little liberal in granting mail facilities on the ocean, where the transportation costs more that it pays.

We have read with great pleasure a speech delivered by Senator Badger in support of this line,—a speech which was very highly complimented by Messrs. Cass, Jones, and Bell,—and, but that our people are from their position so little interested in the subject, we would publish it.

The two following paragraphs contain sentiments which must appeal irresistably to all American hearts:—

"Sir, even if I were to suppose that a large outlay would be required during the whole continuance of this contract, with a very small remuneration in the form of postages to the United States, I should still, for one, be exceedingly unwilling to see this line go down. I do not exactly agree with my friend from Virginia, [Mr. Hunter]—I do not believe that money is devoted to its proper purpose by being hoarded up. I do not believe that money expended to advance the honor, and promote the interest, and maintain the supremacy of my own country is ever otherwise than well and effectively bestowed, bringing that return which nations should consider as the highest and best—the improvement of the condition of their people and the elevation of the character of the whole country; for, with regard to nations, the reputation of strength is strength. He who has established the character of invincibility will not be very likely to have his pretensions put to the test by an actual conflict. And nothing undoubtedly supports independent States in the world more than the reputation of perseverance, strength, and inflexible integrity. But, then, is there no reason to suppose that we will be left in that situation?"

"I have occupied rather more time than I intended upon this subject. I wish to conclude by merely saying for myself personally, that I am as far removed from all connexion with or immediate advantage from Collins' line, and all the various facilities which it affords, as any other gentleman upon this floor, perhaps as any other gentleman in this country. Yet as an American citizen, I should deeply regret to see that line go down—regret it from a just and honest pride in the superiority of my country—regret it from an anxious and eager desire to see all her interests developed, to see her growing daily in wealth, power, and reputation. If we give this assistance, and if, having supported this line with all the available means in our power, we should at last in a fair contest be beaten by our English rivals, I should regret that—deeply regret it; but I should feel that we had suffered no disgrace, for he who does all he can and is overmastered, may be unfortunate, but he can never be looked down upon with contempt. But if we voluntarily recede from an undertaking in which we are embarked; if we withhold the necessary aid; if we say to England, take possession of this important line—we retire from the contest—be you the mistress in the estimation of all the world, and let us sink into a secondary and contemptible position:—if we should do that, I should feel that we had not only committed a false step, but lost all that we had obtained and covered ourselves with dishonor. From that I hope my country will ever be preserved."

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MAY 17, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould		12½
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8½	
Prime,	8	
Fair,	7¾	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	35	
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 25	
Fine,	5 00	
Scratched,	4 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	12½	13
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2 2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	17	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon still continues to advance.

Cotton market firm, with an upward tendency.

Flour continues at the advance noticed in our last.

Naval Stores—Virgin Turpentine $2 50, Yellow $2 20, Hard $1 20. Spirits—last sales, 33 cts.: this price is above the views of buyers generally, about 31 cts. is the shipping price of this article.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 2 50 to 2 55, hard 1 25, virgin 2 75 and 3 10. Spirits 33. Tar 1 75.—Common Rosin 90 to 95. Pitch 1 25. Bacon 12½. Molasses 19 to 20. Hay 87½ to $1. Timber 5 50 to $8. Shingles $3. Staves $16.—Lime 1 12½.

At Charleston, cotton 7½ to 9¼, a fancy lot of 75 bales at 10½.

At Cheraw, 7½ to 8½, sales of the week 684 bales. Bacon 12½. Flour 5 75 to 6. Salt 1 50.

At New York, Cotton firm. Flour 4 to 4 [illegible]

MARRIED,

In Marion, Alabama, on 28th April, by Rev. James H. DeVotie, Rev. BASIL MANLY, Jr., Pastor of First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., to Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. [illegible], of the former place.

In Wake county, on the 27th [illegible], by the Rev. T. G. Whitaker, Mr. [illegible] to Miss HARRIET P. STEPHENSON.

In Richmond county, on the 2d inst., by F. Bostick, Esq., Mr. WM. HASTY to Miss NANCY WRIGHT, all of Richmond.

On the 4th inst., near Mocksville, by Rev. P. H. Dalton, Dr. WM. C. BROWN of Caswell county, to Miss ANN P. CARTER of Davie.

SUNDAY, 8th May, 1852.

MR. HALE:—I have lost a valued friend.—Philip K. Alston died at his residence in Chatham very suddenly last Friday night, aged 41. I do not intend this as a mere tribute of respect to the many endearing virtues for which he was universally beloved, and for which all who knew him will deplore his early death; but as an offering of sincere friendship to the memory of him who possessed in a preeminent degree those rare and inestimable traits of character, and winning manners, which stole imperceptibly and irresistibly to the hearts of acquaintances, and won them without an effort. Nature formed him to please. It is unnecessary to enumerate those qualities for which he is mourned, for those who knew him, *did know* him, for he was as open as the day; and those who did not know him would think there was more feeling than truth in attributing to a mortal so much of that which is good, and so little of that which is evil. Death is at all times appalling; it never visits this vale of tears, but some heart bleeds, some tears flow; but when it comes like a thief in the night, and bears off its victim so unexpectedly, poignancy is added to our sorrow, and the suddenness of the blow is overwhelming. Alas! Alas! could love and tears have stayed the relentless Tyrant in his course, the heavy heart that is venting its overflowing feelings in these lines, would now be glad; the streaming eyes of numerous friends would now be dry; and joy and hilarity would show their smiling faces where now sits gloomy melancholy and despair. My much loved friend, farewell! The hand I loved to grasp is cold in death—the smile I loved to see shall beam no more—that noble heart, which knew no guile, will never throb again—and *memory* is all that is left of Philip K. Alston.—[*Communicated.*

Standard please copy.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 12—Br. Schr. Enterprise from Cardiff. 13—Schrs. Wm. H. Smith from New York, S. R. Potter and Ariel from Baltimore, Balance from Boston. 14—Brigs D. Rogers from Salem, Gallo from Boston; Schrs. Prospect from Portsmouth, Arcade and Fashion from N. York, Sidney Price from Philadelphia. 15—Brigs Catharine and Mary from Bath, Mountain Lass from Cardiff, Carlana from Charleston; Schr. Susan Ann Howard from Hyde county.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE friends of Cumberland Academy, and the public, are thus informed that the present term of this School will close on the 27th inst. The examination will commence on the 25th. Declamation by the students during the evening of 26th and forenoon of Thursday, at which time they will be addressed by James Banks, Esq. of Fayetteville.

Summerville, May 10. 3t

☞ THE Examination in Robeson Institute will close on Friday, 28th inst., commencing on the 26th. The friends of the Institution, and of learning, are cordially invited to attend.

May 15, 1852. 91tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber *previous* to the partnership of McDonald & Whaley are requested to settle up and thereby save cost. GEO. W. McDONALD.

May 15, 1852. 91-3t

N. B. McDonald & Whaley have on hand a good assortment of Saddles and Harness of their own manufacture, which they would like to sell low for CASH, or on TIME to punctual customers. McDONALD & WHALEY.

Fayetteville, Person street, 7 doors [illegible] of F. Banks.

HAY.

50 BALES Northern HAY, just received and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

May 17, 1852. 91-2t

I. O. O. F.

AN ADDRESS will be delivered before the members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at the Baptist Church in this place, at 4 o'clock, P. M., which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Members of Cross Creek Lodge, and members of the Order generally, are requested to meet at the Lodge room at 3 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

May 17, 1852. 1t

Haymount Lots for Sale.

I OFFER for sale three good building lots on Hay Mount, in the town of Belmont.

ALSO,—A variety of Pannelled Doors and Sash, and seasoned dressed Flooring.

GEO. S. HODGES.

May 17, 1852. 91-3t

Carolinian copy.

Plants in Bloom.

I HAVE a dozen varieties of new VERBENAS, of all colors,—pure white, deep crimson, striped, &c.; thirty varieties of the ROSE, blooming. Persons wishing to make selections are invited to call and see them. They will be ready for delivery in the course of the summer and fall.

Many curious and beautiful plants are constantly coming into bloom.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.

P. S. Persons wishing Strawberries in any quantity should give notice the day before they are wanted.

On the grounds, 20 cts. per quart.
When sent out, 25 " "

May 17. 91-tf

C. W. ANDREWS,

Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

Office of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co. }
PITTSBORO', April 24, 1852. }

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all installments on the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, made prior to the 18th of July, 1851, have become due; and said subscribers who may be in arrears, are hereby required to make payment within one month from this date, or their stock will be advertised for sale, according to the 9th section of the act chartering said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
86-1m] J. J. JACKSON, Clerk.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

FOR sale, in lots to suit, by RAY & PEARCE.
May 1. 87tf

1852.

LOOK AT THIS!

Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, just received.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

North side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. Cook & Johnson.
ISAAC DODD.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.
SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., May 3, 1852. 87.

CORN AND HAY.

750 BUSHELS CORN.
A few bales Eastern Hay.
For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

CHOICE TEAS.

1 CHEST BLACK TEA.
6 qr. chests extra fine Imperial Tea.
2 do do do do Young Hyson do.
For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

TO HIRE.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

---

50 Boxes Window Glass, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

---

10 Barrels North Carolina Linseed OIL, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

---

20 Barrels Blake's Fire-proof PAINT, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

---

500 dozen Essences, Cologne Water, Opedeldoc, Pain-Killer, Vermifuge.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

1000 lbs. Potashes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

NORTHERN HAY.

100 BALES just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 1, 1852. 87tf

PAINTS! OILS!! DRUGS!!!

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Castor Oil,
Potash,
Yeast Powder,
Epsom Salts, Madder,
Copperas, Spice, Pepper,
Alum, Ginger, Opedeldoc, &c.

Country Merchants will do well to give the subscriber a call. He will sell as low as they can be obtained in the State.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, May 3. 87tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.
Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!
10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

30.000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by H. BRANSON & SON.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassiday, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 63tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 60tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.
Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOK-BINDER,
Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,
OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

A large and well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and would be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

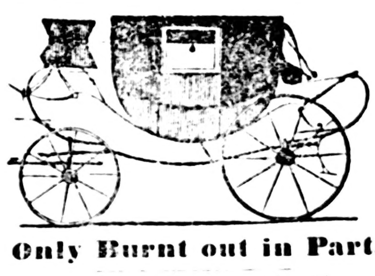
J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
March 24, 1852. 76tf

COTTON YARNS for sale by the bale, at Factory prices, by STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 10, 1852. 72tf

Spring Goods----1852.
JAMES KYLE
IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT
250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

☞ Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.
March 22, 1852. 75tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

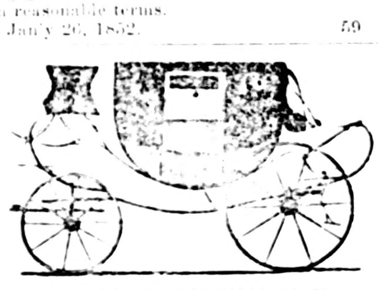
He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 59



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

MRS. WALTON,
Mantua-Maker and Milliner,

Has just received a new and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer BONNETS, and expects to receive them monthly as long as the season lasts; and will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market. She expects daily a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, Black Lace Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas. Also Dress and Sacque Patterns of the latest style.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and country customers may always be sure of getting the latest style of articles or patterns.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.
Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

1852.

New Spring Goods.

I AM now receiving a very large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

75 Barrels Mackerel.

These Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold as cheap as any Goods in the market. Those wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

W. F. MOORE.
March 22, 1852. 76tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Lolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.
Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6mpd

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
5000 lbs. Wayne County Bacon.
15 bbls. Lard, No. 1.
64 boxes prime Tobacco.
40 bbls. Mackerel.
At Cross Creek Co.
C. BENBOW, Pres't.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME,
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.
CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient. H. G HALL.
March 6. 71

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, among which may be found:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, of the very best material, and the latest fashions.—Such a variety will be 'too tedious to mention.' We have the handsomest Crape and Berage Shawls we have ever offered in this market; and we would call the attention of the ladies particularly to our very handsome stock of **Vezites, Mantillas, Parasols, and Fans.**

—ALSO—

Thin Embroideries; Lace and Muslin Capes; Chimizets; Undersleeves; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Emb'd Sacks; Infants' Waists and Caps; Cuffs and Collars.

We would also direct the attention of the ladies to our stock of BONNETS, of the latest styles of Silk, Crape and Straw. We would not forget to mention our stock of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Together with their usual stock of Staple Goods, consisting in part of Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins; Linen and Cotton Sheetings; English, French, and American Prints; brown and bl'ch'd Domestics; Marseilles and Grass Skirts; Marseilles Quilts, of the best quality, &c.

HATS.

Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, Kossuth, and Palm-leaf; and a variety of other Goods.

To the above stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. And would take this method of returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us; and would say, give us a call before buying, as we are determined not to be undersold by any.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting; Sugar and Coffee, Tea, &c.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, March 26, 1852. 77tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

WANTED,

GOOD sized young *MULES.* J. & T. WADDILL.
April 14, 1852. 82tf

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
WAREHOUSES,
75 and 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE Pekin Tea Company has been established many years, and has always maintained a high reputation for Teas of the most delicious character and fragrancy, and at prices which have in every instance given perfect satisfaction. The Teas are warranted pure, and may be returned if they do not prove to be as they are represented.

The Teas sold by this Company are done up in ¼ lb, ½ lb, and 1 lb packages; the first or inside wrapper is of lead; the second, water proof paper; the third, or outside wrapper, chinese rice paper; also, in 5 lbs chinese quattoons. The Company sell none but good Teas, done up in this superior manner, all grown in the most luxurious districts in China; they also have Teas of every description in chests and half chests.

Country Merchants will find it greatly to their interest to purchase their Teas of this Company, they can select as small a quantity of each kind as they like, and have them packed in one chest. Hotel Keepers may always be certain of having on their table a *uniform character* of Tea; and Families may not only be sure of good Teas, but can purchase any quantity their wants may require.

The following is a Catalogue of the Teas with the retail prices affixed.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson,	50
Young Hyson, Sweet Cargo,	62½
Young Hyson, Fine Cargo,	75
Young Hyson Silver Leaf—this is a very superior Tea,	$1 00
Young Hyson Golden Chop—this is the finest Tea cultivated in China; it is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma; heretofore this Tea has not reached this country, except in small lots as presents to importers,	$1 50
Hyson, fine,	$1 00
Hyson, very superior plantation,	$1 50
Gunpowder,	75
Gunpowder, fine,	$1 00
Gunpowder extra fine, plantation,	$1 50
Imperial,	75
Imperial, fine,	$1 00
Imperial, extra fine plantation,	$1 50

BLACK TEAS.

Oolong, a rich black Tea,	50
Compare this low priced grade with Teas which are sold at most places as Oolong Tea, the difference is too plain, and the deception too palpable.	
Oolong, fine,	62½
Oolong, Plantation growth,	75
Oolong, delicious,	$1 00
Ne Plus ultra,	$1 50
This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay, it yields a perfume that is truly delightful; it is of garden growth, and superior to anything heretofore sold in this country.	
English Breakfast, fine,	50
Fragrant English Breakfast,	62½
Howqua Mixture,—a very rich and highly flavored Tea of superior quality,	75

Sold by D. & W. McLAURIN,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Copy of the "Guide to Tea Drinkers," a very interesting treatise on the culture, &c., of Tea may be had gratis at their counter.
March 28, 1852. 77-tf

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE,* two miles from the *Market,* on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

WANTED,

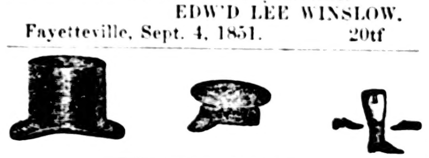
20.000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf



NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
For 1852.

THE subscriber would call the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to one of the largest varieties of

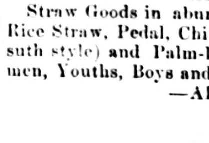
Spring and Summer Goods

Ever offered by him in this market. Among his assortment may be found:—Gentlemen's DRESS HATS, to-wit: Kossuth, *Moleskin,* Beaver, Silk, Brush and Angola, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Fur and Wool Hats usually found in this market.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods in abundance, to-wit: Panama, Rice Straw, Pedal, China Pearl, Leghorn (Kossuth style) and Palm-leaf HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys and Infants.

—ALSO—



A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, *Misses,* Youths, Boys, Children, and Servants; all of which will be offered on very accommodating terms for the Ready Cash, or to those that are willing to cash their accounts when presented.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South-west corner *Market* Square.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us by Bond or Book account due previous to Jan'y 1, 1851, must settle or we will make settlements by legal process. J. & T. WADDILL.

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152 Tons of ICE.

HAVING filled the Ice House at Campbellton with Boston Pond ICE, families and others can be supplied during the season with Ice at the following rates: For quantities of 5 lbs. and upwards, 2 cts. per lb.; less than 5 lbs.; 3 cts.,—at the Market House before 9 o'clock every morning: after that time, 3 cts. per lb. will be charged for all quantities. The Ice will be delivered at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, instead of Sunday mornings

Cash having been paid for the Ice, all accounts arising therefrom must be settled weekly. The Ice House will be opened on the 12th inst.

CHARLES GODDARD.
April 5, 1852. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.
Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 63tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5, 1852. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.
April 12, 1852. 81tf

Wilmington and Goldsborough papers copy until forbid.

Fayetteville Branch
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. White & Underhill,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,
AND
Person street, (next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Bro., buff and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-mill'd ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen pitto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and fig'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass-cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.
April 8, 1852. 80tf

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., } 71*3m
March 1852. }

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist Church
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership in the general business of Merchandising, at Floral College, under the name and style of McInnis & Sutherland.

J. McINNIS.
J. C. SUTHERLAND.
April 17, 1852. 83*1m

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator

THE subscriber takes this
to farmers and others
that he has been appointed
by the manufacturers, Messrs. W
& Co. of Albany, N. Y.
Machines, and that he is prepared
ders at Albany prices
of transportation. These Machines
in Randolph county the past
universal satisfaction.
The two-horse Machines will
to 200 bushels of Wheat per
horse Machines from 75 to 12
Albany prices: Two-horse
with fixtures complete, $145
ditto, $120.
All Machines sold by me warranted
satisfaction, or they may be
Persons desirous of having
should send their orders early
furnish them in due time.
Address the subscriber,

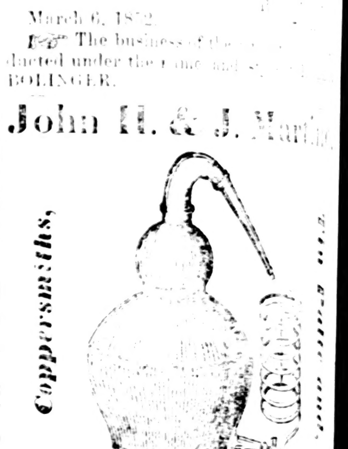
March 10, 1852.

THE subscriber takes this
ing those interested
provements that he
Foundry and built a
moulding floor
ting up a new Furnace
other machinery
Castings of the
connected in business
of Pennsylvania
enables us to give
cifications, together with
machinery usually made
this kind.

March 6, 1852.

☞ The business of the
ducted under the name and
BOLINGER.

John H. & J. Mart



Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity
friends
the above business
and are prepared
tice, Turpentine
Copper Steam
Steam Engines
Cotton Factory
Factory work
Leaders put up
able terms
We
large
Ware, Stoves
vite the attention
Having
men, and
regular
give satisfaction
patronage.
Fayetteville, M

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY
negro man
to be lurking
Drowning Creek
quarter, or
Said boy is
quick spoken
and no marks
I will give Fifty
said negro to me
Dollars in any jail

McCallum's Store, M

HALL & BOLINGER
lowing Castings
1 set 35 inch
1 Saw Mill
1 best cast steel
Rag Irons
The above Castings
well, and are
Also, Racks and
Setters for ditto
Bolts of every description
saw dust in Steam Mills
Gearing, Corn Shellers
mental Fences of
Hangers, and Shafting
tories.
March 6, 1852.

FLORAL COLLE

The subscribers are
from New York, a general
Spring and Su
Consisting of black
Doe skin and fancy Cassimeres
ing. English and
Drilling, white Marseilles
keen, Lace and
brown Linen, Cambric
Tabby Velvet, Bleached
bleached Jean,
Boots, Shoes, Lawns
bric, embroidered
fancy figured and
embroidered Organdie
and embroidered Swiss
mings, Ribbons,
and Grass Skirts,
nets, and a variety of
Sheetings and Jaconet
and School Books
Crockery and Looking
HARDWARE.
Shoe and Claw Hammers
Paint Brushes, Pocket
long Shovels, Manure
iron Weeding Hoes,
Axes, Cotton Cards,
Guns.
GROCERIES—Coffee
and Brown Sugar,
um, Madder, Indigo,
Shot, Bar Lead, Nails
Together with a great
too tedious to mention
termined to offer at as
be obtained in any
invite our customers
to call and examine
McINNIS &
P. S. The subscriber
knowledgments for the
he has hitherto received
tomers will now call and
counts either by note or

April 17, 1852.

LEATHER BAN

THE subscriber has
stretching, cementing
with copper rivets
with powerful machines
that purpose, and the
ing and ripping, under
king them, is entirely
Bands made in this way
evenly, run true, and
on the drum or pully, and
20 per cent. more power
the ordinary way. They
best selected oak tanned
no pains will be spared
the best Northern Bands
low as can be bought in

CHAS

Hunt's Store P. O.,
REFERENCES—J. R. & J. S
rough; Chas. E. Shober,
& Co., McCulloch Mine;
Mine; Holmes, Earnhardt & Co.
an county; T. S. Lutterloh,
Jan'y 22, 1852.